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Counter Courtship.

Peter, after passing regularly through the grades of apprentice and shopman, had for some years established in business for himself. His shop, like its master, was not of the dashing kind, but it had two tolerably large windows, one on each side of the door, and they both were deftly decorated every morning with such of his commodities as he judged most likely to captivate the attention of passengers. All went on well for some time; his gains were not large, but they were steady and regular as himself; and he was perfectly contented with his prospects, till he became acquainted with Miss Clarinda Bodkin, a young lady owning to almost thirty, and withal a great proficient in the mysteries of millinery and mantua-making. Their friendship commenced across the counter; but Peter's attentions to his fair customer soon increased beyond all regular measure, and he was haunted by strange dreams of love and ambition, two master passions which have overthrown many a mightier man. "Now, if Miss Clarinda would but have me," said he, "we might divide the shop, and have a linen drapery side, and one would help the other. I'm sure it would answer. There'd be only one rent to pay, and a double business,—and it would be so comfortable, too!"—and he rubbed his hands and resolved, as he termed it, to "pop the question" on the very first opportunity. But when the question was popped, it was received in a very satisfactory manner. Perhaps he said too much about the millinery side of the shop, and too little about the lady; or the moment of his declaration might have been unfortunately chosen, as she had just finished reading a novel, the hero of which was, too probably, a fire-eating, dragon-fighting, castle-scaling personage, very different from Peter Snook. After thanking him for the preference he had given her, she proceeded to comfort him with the assurance that she had no doubt he would very soon be able to find some other persons perfectly qualified to make him happy, but that, for her own part, she had no idea of altering her condition. And forthwith she commenced plying her needle with her wonted rapidity, upon a piece of work she had in her hand.

Peter placed his hands upon his knees, and looked at the fire, and then at the cold hearted fair one, and then at the fire again, and so on alternately for some time, for he knew not what to say, but he felt, as he afterwards described it, "struck all of a heap, and very uneasy in his mind." At length, just as he had began to stammer out something about hoping "she would think better of it," one of Miss Bodkin's best customers came to try on some article of dress, and such things being out of Peter's line, he was obliged to move off; and thus terminated the first conference. It was some consolation afterwards to the unsuccessful wooer to find that he had not lost a customer by a rash declaration of his passion. Miss Bodkin came as before to his shop, and certainly she would have found it difficult to be served so well elsewhere, for Peter always waited upon her himself, and if she complained of the dearness of any article; rather than "part for a trifle," he said she should have it at "prime cost." Now, whether he really did let her have many excellent bargains, to induce her to continue her visits, or whether she felt disposed to continue her visits, or whether she felt disposed to give Peter an opportunity of "popping the question" a second time, must remain uncertain; but so it was, that two successive days seldom passed without her having occasion for something in his line, and she made no scruples of saying that she should always give him a decided preference as long as she found that he did not charge higher than his neighbours. In this state things continued from January till May, when our linen draper waxed bolder, and having laid in a choice assortment of spring patterns, and decked his two windows with more than usual care, he ventured to hint how complete the appearance of the shop would be if one of them were filled with millinery and haberdashery. His shop-man was out at the time, and Miss Bodkin and he were *tete-a-tete*, the counter being between them. A piece of muslin, concerning which they had been previously bargaining, was lying upon it—the one praising and the other examining its texture: it happened that their hands came in contact beneath its folds.

The lady was sensible of a very affectionate pressure, as Peter exclaimed, "Take it at your own price, Miss! and you have only to say the word, and all the goods in the shop will be yours on the same terms!" "La! Mr. Snook!" said she, "how can you talk so?" "I mean what I say, honor bright," replied he, "and you know it too, Miss. I'm not one of those that say a thing one time, and deny it another; and so, if you've a mind, there's no more need be said about the matter." "La! Mr. Snook! you hurt my hand," cried Miss Clarinda. "I wouldn't for the world," exclaimed the ecstatic draper. "Oh! if I could but call it mine! And leaning forward on the counter, he stopped and pressed it eagerly to his lips. "La! Mr. Snook!" again cried the lady, "how *can* you be so foolish! Only consider *where* we are! Suppose any body was to come in, what would they think!" "I don't care what any body thinks," said Peter, retaining the faintly struggling hand, "I can't think of any body but you, and don't care who knows it." "La! I declare if I had known, I would have sent my apprentice for the muslin," observed Miss Bodkin. "Do let my hand go! See! I declare, there's certainly a customer at the door." "Then, tell me, you are not offended?" said Peter earnestly, and keeping fast hold. "No, no," replied the milliner quickly, "but I should not like to be seen so." The hand was immediately released, and as the fresh customer was opening the door, she continued in a gay tone and manner. "You really quite terrified me! There is a time and place for all things. Give me the muslin now, and—I'm sure I don't know what I was going to say—but it's all your fault." "Certainly, Miss," observed Peter, instantly resuming his habits of the counter, as the other customer approached, and, folding up the muslin with due precision, he added, "Any other article that I can have the pleasure of showing you Miss?" The reply was in the negative, accompanied by an arch look and a shake of the head, which seemed to say, "Oh, you're a sad little man, Mr. Peter Snook, and can play a double part as well as the rest of your deceitful sex." [N. York Transcript.

Chapter from the Note Book of a Deceased Lawyer.

In the year 17—, John Smith was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson.—The case was one of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unparallelled. The accused was a man of considerable property, residing upon his own estate, in the unfrequented part of ———shire. A person, supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had, late in a summer's day, requested and obtainnd shelter and hospitality for the night. He had, it was supposed, after taking some slight refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be awakened at an early hour the following morning. When the servant appointed to call him, entered his room for that purpose, he was found in his bed perfectly dead, and from the appearance of the body it was obvious that he had been so for many hours. There was not the slightest mark of violence on his person, and the countenance retained the same expression which it had borne during life. Great consternation was of course excited by this discovery, and inquiries were immediately made,—first, as to who the stranger was, and secondly as to how he met with his death. Both were unsuccessful. As to the former, no information could be obtained—no clue discovered to lead to the knowledge either of his name, his person, or his occupation. He had arrived on horseback, and was seen passing through a neighboring village, about an hour before he reached the house where his existence was so mysteriously terminated but could be traced no farther. Beyond this all was conjecture.

Two months after the death of the stranger, a gentleman arrived at the place impressed with a belief that he was his brother, and seeking for information either to confirm or refute his suspicions. The horse and clothes of the unfortunate man still remained and were instantly recognized—one other test there was, uncertain whether that would lead to any positive conclusion—the exhumation of the body. The test was tried; and although decomposition had gone on rapidly, yet enough remained to identify the body, which the brother did most satisfactorily. As soon as it was known that there was a person authorized by relationship to the deceased to inquire into the cause of his death, and, if it should appear to be otherwise than natural, to take steps bringing to justice those who had been concerned in it, the reports which had been previously floating idly about, and circulated without having any distinct object, were collected into one channel and poured into his ear! What these reports were, and what they amounted to, is not necessary here to mention: suffice it to say, that the brother laid before the magistrates of the district such evidence as induced them to commit Mr. Smith to jail, to take his trial for the murder of Henry Thompson. As it was deemed essential to the attainments of justice, to keep secret the examination of the witnesses who were produced before the magistrates, all the information of which the public were in possession before the trial took place was that which I have here narrated.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. The deceased Henry Tompson was a jeweller, residing in London, wealthy, and in considerable business: and, as was the custom of his time, in the habit of personally conducting his principal transactions with the foreign merchants with whom he traded. He had travelled much in the course of his business in Germany and Holland—and it was to meet at Hull a trader of the latter nation, of whom he was to make a large purchase, that he had left London a month before his death. It would be proved by the landlord of the inn where he had resided, that he and his correspondent had been there, and a wealthy jeweller of the town, well acquainted with both parties, had seen Mr. Tompson after the departure of the Dutchman, and could speak positively to there being then in his possession jewels of large value, and gold, and certain bills of exchange, the parties to which he could not describe. This was on the morning of Thompson's departure from Hull on his return to London, and was on the day but one preceding that on which he arrived at the house of the prisoner. What had become of him in the interval could not be ascertained, nor was the prisoner's house situated in the road which he ought to have taken.

He had not been seen from the time of his leaving Hull till he reached the village next adjoining Smith's house, and through which he passed without even a momentary halt. He was seen to alight at Smith's gate, and the next morning he was discovered dead in his bed. He now came to the most extraordinary part of the case. It would be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that the deceased died by *poison*—poison of a most subtle nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful quality of leaving no external mark or token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature, that instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortions or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose. Its effects, and indeed its very existence, were but recently known in this country, though it had for some time been used in other nations of Europe; and it was supposed to be a discovery of German chemists and to be produced by a powerful distillation of the seed of the wild cherry tree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

The prisoner's family consisting only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man servant. The man servant slept in an outhouse adjoining the stable and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, and the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the housekeeper's. It would be proved, by a person who happened to be passing by the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late hour. That person would state most positively, that he could distinctly see a figure, holding a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept, to the housekeeper's room, that two persons went into Thompson's room he could not see, as the window of that room looked another way; but in about a minute they returned, passing quite along to Smith's room again; and in about five minutes the light was extinguished, and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrates had committed Mr. Smith, and singularly enough, since his committal, the housekeeper had been missing, nor could any trace of her be discovered. Within the last week, the witness who saw the light had been more particularly examined, and in order to refresh his memory, he had been placed at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on that night, and another person was placed with him. The whole scene, as he had described it, was acted over again; but it was utterly impossible from the cause above mentioned, to ascertain, when the light disappeared whether the parties had gone into Thompson's room. As if, however to throw still deeper mystery over the extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement; that after the persons had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying, it appeared as it a door had been placed between the light. Now in Mr. Smith's room there was nothing that could account for this appearance; his bed was in a different part, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed was entirely empty—the room in which he dressed being at a distance beyond it. He would state only one fact more (said the learned counsel) and he had done his duty—it would then be for the jury to do theirs. Within a few days there had been found, on the prisoners, the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular description; it was apparently not of English manufacture; and was described by medical men as being of the description used by chemists to preserve those liquids which are most likely to loose their virtue by exposing to the air. To whom it belonged, or to what use it had been applied there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution; and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner; who had listened to it with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive in him the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of his housekeeper was mentioned; a smile of scorn passed over his lips—and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited in interest and I thought an apprehension, but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given for the prosecution—it amounted, in substance, to that which the counsel stated, nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced, and proved to be found in the house, but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned judge addressed the council for the prosecution, said he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and the jury were of the same opinion, they would at once stop the case. Upon this observation from the Judge, the Jury turned round for a moment, and then intimated their acquiesence in his lordship's views of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner addressed the court. He stated that having been accused of so foul a crime as murder, and having had his character assailed by suspicions of the afflicting nature, that character could never be cleared his acquittal, upon the ground that the evidence against him was inconclusive, without giving him an opportunity of stating his own case and calling a witness to counteract the impressions that had been raised against him, by explaining those circumstances which at present appeared doubtful. He urged the learned Judge to permit him to state his case to the Jury, and to call his housekeeper, with much earnestness, and was seconded so strongly by his counsel, that Lord Mansfield though very much against his inclination, and contrary to his usual habits, gave way, and yielded to his fatal request.

"Evertere domos totes, optantibus ipsis,
Dti faciles—torrents dicendi copia multis,
Et sua mortifera est facundia."

The prisoner then addressed the Jury; and entreated their patience for a short time. He repeated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted merely because the evidence was not conclusive: and pledged himself, in a very short time, by the few observations he should make, and the witness whom he should call, to obtain their verdict upon much higher grounds,—upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime.

One fact, and one only, had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer,—the fact of his having gone to the bed room of his house-keeper on the night in question. He had been subject for many years of his life to sudden illness; he had been seized with one on the occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for her in the passage while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light; and she had remained in his room a few minutes, finding himself better, he had dismissed her, and retired again to bed; from which he had not risen when he was informed of the death of his guest. It had been said, that, after his committal to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it probable they might tamper with his servant he had, therefore, kept her out their way; but for what purpose?—Not to prevent her testimony to be given, for she was now under the care of his solicitor, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a powerful effect. It was delivered in a firm and impressive manner, and appearance of truth. The house-keeper was then put into the box, and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnessed from court, until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house near hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial.—She repeated; almost in the prisoner's own words the story that he had told of his having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding that after leaving him she had retired to her own room, and that she had been awakened by the man-servant in the morning, with an account of the traveller's death.—She had now to undergo a cross-examination; and I may well state here, that which though not known to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene. The counsel for the prosecution had in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstance mentioned by the witness who saw the light, that while the prisoner and the house-keeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcileable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he had half persuaded himself that there must be a secret closet which had escaped the search of the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which might discover the property which had so mysteriously disappeared. His object therefore, was to obtain from his housekeeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information, as he could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which, as she could not helping seeing its importance, would have led her at once to a positive denial. After some few unimportant questions he asked her, in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust—

During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the centre of the room!—Yes.

Was the closet, or cupboard or whatever you call it, opened *once or twice*, while it stood there? A pause; no answer.

I will call it to your recollection: after Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open! —He shut it.

Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it!—It was.

Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?—Not above a minute.

The door when open, would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not! —It would.

I forgot whether you said the closet was on the right, or left hand side of the window!—The left.

Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening!—None.

Can you speak positively to that fact!—Have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith open it!—I never opened it myself.

Did you keep the key!—Never.

Who did!—Mr. Smith, always.

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the spot was almost electrical.—A cold damp sweat stood on his brow, and his face had almost lost its color; he appeared a living image in death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequence of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and by the little importance he had seemed to attach to her statements that she had been led on by one question to another; till she had told him all he had wanted to know. A medical man was ordered to attend her, and during the interval occasioned by this interruption to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosecution left the court.

In a short time the gentleman who had attended the witness returned into court and stated that it was impossible that she could at present resume her place in the box, and suggested that it would be much better allow her to wait for an hour or two. It was now about twelve in the day; and Lord Mansfield having directed that the jury should be accommodated with a room where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court for two hours; the prisoner was taken back to jail, and the witness to an apartment in the jailor's house; and strict orders were given that she should be allowed to communicate with no one except in the hearing of the physician. It was between four and five o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the house-keeper hers in the witness box: the court in the interval had remained crowded with the spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place, lest during his absence it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness—I have very few more questions to ask you: but beware that you answer them truly for your own life hangs upon a thread.

Do you know this stopper?—I do.

To whom does it belong!—To Mr. Smith.

When did you see it last!—On the night of Mr. Thompson's death.

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him a tray, watch, two money bags, a jewel case, a pocket book, a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it,—some other articles were on it, not material to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness, and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to a close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination of the house-keeper had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers; and after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this important place of concealment. Their search was well rewarded, the whole property belonging to Mr. Thompson was found there, amounting in value, to some thousand pounds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered with the medical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the perhaps unparralleled instance of a man accused of murder, the evidence against whom was so slight as to induce the Judge and Jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal; but who, persisting in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was upon the testimony of that very witness, *convicted and executed.*

Discovery of the Sources of the Mississippi.

A highly interesting volume, bearing the above title, has been published by the Harpers, New York. It is from the pen of Henry R. Schoolcraft, by whom, and Lieutenant Allen, under the orders of the Secretary Cass, the expedition was conducted. The great geographical desideratum has been completely solved, by the result of this expedition.

In 1830, Mr. Schoolcraft was directed by the then Secretary of War, to visit the tribes of the North West, in order if possible, to bring about a pacification between them, and at the same time to explore the territory, included under the general name of the Mississippi Country. The task has been ably performed, and the results are given very pleasantly and perspicuously in the volume just published.

The termination of the labors of the expedition is set down by Mr. Schoolcraft, in the following words:

Every step we made in treading these sandy elevations, seemed to increase the ardor with which we were carried forward. The desire of reaching the actual source of a stream so celebrated as the Mississippi—a stream which La Salle had reached the mouth a century and a half (lacking a year) before was perhaps predominant; and we followed our guide down the sides of the last elevation, with the expectation of momentarily reaching the goal of our journey. What had been long sought, at last appeared suddenly. On turning out of a thicket, into a small woody opening, the cheering sight of a transparent body of water bursts upon our view. It was Itaska Lake—the source of the Mississippi.

Itaska Lake, the 'Læd la Biche' of the French, is in every respect, a beautiful sheet of water, seven or eight miles in extent, lying among hills of dilluvial formation, surmounted with pines, which fringe the distant horizon, and form an agreeable contrast with the greener foliage of its immediate shores. Its greatest length, is from south east to north west, with a southern prolongation or bay, which receives a brook. The waters are transparent and bright, and reflect a foliage produced by the elm, lynn, maple and cherry, together with other species more abundant in northern latitudes. The lake itself is of irregular form, which will be best illustrated by the accompanying sketch. It has a single Island, upon which we landed, after an hour's paddling from the spot of our arrival and embarkation. We found here, the forest trees above named growing promiscuously with the batula and spruce. The bones of fish and of tortoise, found at the locality of former Indian camp, fires, indicate the existence of these species in the lake. We observed a deer standing on the margin of the lake.—And here as well as throughout the lakes of the region, we found the duck, teal and loon, in possession of their favorite seclusions.—Innumerable shells, (a species of small helix) were driven up on the head of the Island. Other parts of the lake yield small pieces of the unio, which were found strewing the bed of the outlet. It may be here remarked that this shell exists, in the largest and heaviest species heretofore known, in the lower parts of this stream—the Mississippi having its origin here.

The outlet of Itaska Lake, is perhaps 10 or 12 feet broad, with an apparent depth of twelve to eighteen inches. The discharge of water appears to be copious, compared to its inlet. Springs may however, produce accessions which is not visible, and this in probable both from the geological character of the country, and the transparency and coolness of the water.

How to Sleep Comfortably.

Man is more the child of habit than any other creature, and the study of it is curious and interesting. I knew a man, Adam Neil, who went into Edinburgh as an apprentice to an apothecary, and his circumstances compelling him to take the cheapest lodgings he could get, he took a room above a smith's which no other person would take, at two shillings a week; but what with the continual pelting on the smithy, and the roar of the bellows and fire, poor Neil could get no sleep, nor when his landlady or any other body entered a room, hear a word they said; and in consequence, he got a habit of speaking so loud, that even in the shop his voice was heard through all the street. Every night and every morning poor Neil cursed that smithy, and his greatest ambition on earth was to be enabled to change his lodgings.—He got at length a superior situation, and the first thing he did was to change lodgings, and take two elegant rooms in Richmond place, after having occupied his old room for eleven years. But the eternal clink of the smithy was wanting, and not one wink could Adam Neil sleep in his new lodgings. For seven nights he declared in my hearing, that he did not sleep seven minutes. He said he sometimes prayed and sometimes swore unto himself; but sleep had

departed from his eyes; so that on the eighth day he was obliged to go and beg his old lodgings back again, and there he still remained when I knew him, a rich, hearty, jovial, loud speaking old fellow.—*Sermons by the Ettrick Shepherd.*

Having expressed our opinion on the merits of Miriam Coffin, we annex an extract from the work, confident that the specimen will induce our readers to seek for more entertainment from the book itself.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Murderer's Fate.

"But hist! seest thou that lurking rascal, prowling stealthily around the warehouse!"

"Ay—'tis the same that had to do with the boy just now: and see,—the lad is again gamboling in the water. Let us keep an eye upon him."

The Indian soon afterwards deposited his bundle of clothes between two oil casks, and dropped silently into the water, from the side of the wharf next the Grampus. He disappeared beneath the surface, as he doubled the corner of the pier, which had previously hid him from the sight of Isaac, who was carelessly and boyishly turning summersets in the water—sometimes floating like a sleeping animal upon its surface, and then diving like a waterfowl, and reappearing after a half minute's absence, a long distance from the place of his exit.

It was necessary for him to breathe more than once before he reached Isaac; and he did so with the dexterity worthy of an Indian, by turning on his back, and merely projecting his nose for an instant above water.

Jethro and the captain watched the wary approach of the Indian to the vicinity of the unsuspecting boy, until they had satisfied themselves of the ulterior design of the assailant. The skiff was again in motion. Assailant and assailed had both disappeared, the first to ferrit out his prey, amd take him by surprise; and the other, without a thought of what was about to ensue, to try the length of time that he could remain beneath the water without drawing breath. Presently two heads approach simultaneously above water, confronting each other: and two long breathing sounds, like the blowing of a porpoise, accompanied by a hurried ejection of water from the mouth, freed the lungs of both the swimmers at the same moment.

A strife of breasting the waves again ensued, which betrayed the earnestness with which each sought to outdo the other. In every thing, physically speaking, the Indian appeared to be superior to the boy. His sinewy frame, broad chest, and flat feet, were the identical requisites for a swimmer; while the undeveloped form of Isaac, and his protracted exertion in the waters, unfitted him for coping with his athletic opponent.

But though he was not the equal of the Indian in strength of limb, he was superior to him in stratagem, which the aquatic disciples of Franklin, who, in his time was a practised swimmer, knew so well how to execute in the water. Quibby had several times nearly overtaken Isaac, and had stretched forth his hand to secure his prey; but the little fellow eluded his grasp, and slid away from him under the water, in an opposite direction, which left the Indian completely at fault. Though the scoundrel was baffled time after time, he returned to the assault so often and so unrelentingly, that he succeeded at last in tiring the boy down. Isaac made his last dive, but the Indian anticipated him, and pounced upon his back, as he was repeating, for the fifth time, the trick of passing under his opponent; and thus, by a well managed feint, drawing his attention to a point towards which he appeared to be steering while his head was above water, but which he changed to a different direction the moment his body became submerged.

The greatest general of the age ceased to be victorious after he had taught his enemies the trick of his art, by beating them in a hundred battles. The obtuse intellect of the Indian (they have thick sculls like the African negro,) at last comprehended that the little Quaker meant to go South below the surface, when his head was driving North above. But he had him now; and dearly did he intend to repay the gripe of the throat and the punch in the stomach which Isaac had administered.—Take the last look upon the sun brave boy!—The demon of the island has fastened upon thee, and it will be a miracle if thy spirit is not soon winging its flight to eternity.

It is said that the struggles of the dying man, in the possession of all his faculties, are irresistible; and that no human hand can grapple and master his, without the sinews of a giant are brought to try the issue of strength. It was the demoniacal intention of the Indian to drown the boy forthwith, let the consequences be what they would. He had Isaac's neck between his legs, at the depth of several feet beneath the surface of the water, where he held him immovable; while with his hands he pressed the body again strongly to the bottom.

One minute in this position is an age! It is an eternity of time! The death-struggle was again come upon the poor little fellow, and the fiend was once more exulting over him! He felt the blood of his whole body rushing to his brain—imagined loathsome snakes twisting about his neck and brow, and his body assailed by frightful sea-monsters. A streaming gush of water poured into his ears and mouth. His gasping suffocation——but a moment, it rallied—and that moment was his salvation!

Isaac, without being aware of the fact had, in his struggles, been working himself, as well as his opponent, into deeper water. The murder was obliged to discontinue his endeavors to press the body of the boy downwards, from the necessity which required that he should keep his own head, particularly his mouth, and nostrils, in the free air. By this means the limbs of the boy were left at liberty, and he was enabled to brace his feet firmly upon the sandy bottom. His hands were free; but heretofore he could do nothing with them, while his feet were *hors du combat.*

But now he gathered himself, instinctively, for a desperate effort, and locking his arms around the legs of his foe, and planting his feet strongly beneath his body, with one mighty surge he raised the Indian from the bottom, and pitched him headlong into the sea! The relief thus gained was just in time. A moment more would have closed the mortal career of the boy! But the advantage thus acquired was not to be lost. Isaac sprang after his enemy with the agility of a dolphin—and ere, he could resign his balance, his young hand, still nerved with the desperation of one battling for life, was firmly twisted in the lank black hair of the Indian. He avoided the experiment, which the native had tried, to conceal the struggling of his victim, and contented himself with holding the head, face downwards, beneath the water, at arm's length—caring nothing for the splashing and flourishing of the foe,—which the Indian, while he held the lad, was anxious to conceal, for fear of attracting notice from the shore.

"Perish!" exclaimed Isaac, in accents not loud, but deep;—"Perish!"—thou black hearted savage! Ay—kick if thou wilt, struggle on, monster!—It is my turn now:—I owe thee no mercy,—and die thou shalt the death thou hast twice escaped to bestow upon me, for the alleged sin of my father. Ay sprawl, bite scratch, it will require something more than human interposition to save thee from death!"

"Boy! what doest thou do!—Release him, I say!" repeated an authoritative voice, close to the ear of Isaac.

"I am not deaf, good friends;—I shall release him in a minute or two, but in my own discretion. The peril be mine, keep off, meddle not with this quarrel, I am desperate! I was but now dying in the grasp of this hell-hound:—twice within the hour has he given me a taste of the other world; and it shall go hard but I requite the favor. Keep off, I say!—By the heavens above us, I will serve thee after the same fashion, if thou darest to come between me and my prey—Away!—I have said it, he shall die the death of a dog!—There, all is over now!"

The limbs of the Indian became relaxed and quiescent. The tide of life had withdrawn to the citadel whence it sprung;—the body floated for a moment, without convulsion, on the surface of the water, and then settled away gradually from the sight. Isaac had loosed his hold, and he stood gazing with stupid wonder upon the water.

"Isaac, my son, what hast thou done?" demanded Jethro, in a choked, but fatherly voice, as, sorrowfully, he reflected on the termination of the violent and tragic scene, and marked the wild and altered look of his son.

"Father is it thou?—Oh save me from the fangs of that dreadful Indian!—But where is he."

"Where, indeed!" responded the father, mournfully.

Macy plunged into the water after the drowned body. He found it without difficulty, for the water was shallow, and not more than half body deep. The captain placed the Indian carefully in the boat, across a seat in the stern with his mouth downwurds to give the water egress from the stomach, and then quickly seizing the oars, he pulled for the shore with all his strength, leaving Jethro and his son wading in the sea. The case of the Indian would not brook delay. The gaze of poor Isaac was fixed and vacant, while Jethro, taking his passive hand in his own, led him gently towards the beach. Exhaustion had rendered him powerless; and perception and memory had fled. The faculties of his mind were sleeping, curtained by what seemed to be a horrid dream,—but which partook so nearly of a tragic reality.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

An Ingenious Contrivance.

There has been exhibiting to day, at the Merchants' Exchange, an ingenious contrivance, to which is given the name of "Typographic Secretary." It combines, to use the language which the proprietor of the contrivance uses to describe it, "the advantages of an ordinary bureau secretary with those of an entire printing apparatus, with which cards, bills, circulars, and whatever else is required in a literary or business establishment, may be executed with facility and neatness. It is so constructed that there is no danger of soiling from the ink, and forms a handsome piece of furniture for a parlor. The types, cases, chase furniture, inkblock, rollers and press, are all contained within the secretary, and access can be had to any of the materials without deranging the rest. After a job of printing is finished, the whole can be shut up, when it has the appearance of a bureau. The press is constructed on the roller principle and is very simple. Its power is sufficient to make a perfect impression, though the strength of a child eight years old is sufficient for the operation." Another form in which the same contrivance is arranged is that of a writing desk such as are used in counting rooms. These specimens of ingenious mechanism are the work of B. White, of Cincinnati, Ohio. We have seen a specimen of the printing executed by them, which is quite as good as that of the ordinary printing press.

Poland under Russia.

The following passage from a work entitled "Poland under the dominion of Russia" written by a German in the Russo-Polish service at Warsaw, and lately reprinted here with notes and introductory matter by J. S. Szymanski, will give the reader some idea of the cruel tyranny against which the Poles revolted. It may be added that the interesting work above mentioned contains many other scarcely less atrocious examples of the barbarity of the monster, in whose hands the absolute power was left in defiance of the most solemn stipulations on the part of the Russian Government.

"The officers as well as sub-officers of the Russian horse guards are subjected to the most rigorous discipline, and are requested to execute on horseback, all the manœuvres of a theatrical equestrian.

One day, an officer of the lancer guard was going through his exercise before the Grand Duke. He had performed all the usual evolutions in the most satisfactory way, until at full gallop he was suddenly ordered to turn—his horse proved restive and refused to obey either bridle or spur.

The command was repeated in a thundering voice, and the officer renewed his efforts to make the horse obey it; but without effect, for the fiery animal continued to prance about in defiance of his rider, who was nevertheless an excellent horseman.

The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all present trembled for the consequences. Halt, he exclaimed, and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets, to be erected. The order was instantly obeyed.

The officer, who had by this time subdued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid—and the spirited horse bore his rider safely over it.

Without an interval of delay, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap, and to the amazement of all present, the noble horse and his brave rider stood in safety on the other side of the pyramid.

The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbarous purpose, repeated the order for a third time. A general, who happened to be present, now stepped forward and interceded for the pardon of the officer; observing that the horse was exhausted, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both horse and rider to a horrible death.

This humane remonstrance was not only disregarded, but was punished by the immediate arrest of the general who had thus presumed to rebel.

The word of command was given, and horse and rider for the third time cleared the glittering bayonets.

Rendered furious, by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time—"To the left about!—Forward!—The command was obeyed, and the fourth time the horse leaped the pyramid, and then with his rider, dropped down exhausted.

The officer extricated himself from the saddle, and rose unhurt, but the horse had both his fore legs broken.

The counteaance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes stared wildly, and his knees shook under him.

A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke; and laying his sword at his Highness's feet, he thanked him in a faultering voice, for the honor he enjoyed in the Emperor's service.

"I take back your sword," said the Grand Duke, and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me.

The officer was sent to the guard house.—He subsequently disappeared, and no trace of him could be discovered.

This scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of creditable eye witness.*

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*An anecdote within our knowledge will exemplify this.—Constantine one day on parade, for some freak of fancy, ordered a cavalry officer to advance in full charge upon the spot where he himself was standing. The officer obeyed, and putting spurs to his horse, galloped full upon the Grand Duke, and drew up his horse, only a yard from his person; 'Why do you stop without my orders; thundered out the Duke;—I arrest you for disobedience; away with him to the guard house! A week's imprisonment was the man's reward for having restrained from trampling this reptile under his horse's feet.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AURORA.

The subject of American antiquities, will soon probably obtain more notice than has usually been bestowed on them. The interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, has altered the whole aspect of that kind of conjectural chronology, which has passed upon the world since the times of Eusebius and Julius Africanus.

In the American Andes of Chilian, there has been recently discovered, the architectural ruins of an ancient city, in which the evidences of a high state of the arts, is proved beyond question.

In 1787, there was discovered in the province of Chiapa, of Guatimala, the ruins of a very extensive and splendid city, of an original species of architecture, the buildings of stone, wrought with great perfection of art, and the parts in harmony with each other.

Professor Ratinesque, in a little philosophical *concise*, (which it is no credit to Philadelphia, was not supported so as to be continued,) had given some sketches, and made an effort to unravel the hieroglyphics and sculptures found there.

There was published, in 1822, in London, a very ill digested report, on those ruins; they exist on the river Tulija, that empties into the river Micol, which flows into Tobasco.

A German amateur has been secluded in the midst of those ruins, for more than four years, employed in preparing a splendid description of those yet unaccountable reliques of a nation of whose progress in the arts these monuments present a most curious and striking testimony.

We have some of the drawings copied in lithograph, exhibiting the human figure as formed in *demi-relief*, the anatomy of which is not inferior to any thing Grecian. We shall prepare for a future number, an article more particularly descriptive.

The position of those ruins is contiguous to the sea coast at Catapaja, and the river Chalamal, which falls into the Usumaprila, presenting a short route to Yucatan. It is about 15 Spanish leagues from Palenque, and is noticed by Humboldt, but not described.

"Oh! Dear! O Lord-y!"

Lury Lord's husband having advertised her in a New York, as being an alien to his "bed and board," she has paid him in his own coin, by replication through the newspapers. She reminds him, that after a courtship of twenty years, she was induced to become his wife—and alleges against him, that before twenty days had passed, the garb of twenty years was thrown aside, and he appeared in his true colors. She concludes with the following graphic paragraph:—

"In conclusion, I proclaim you a sot, coward, and villain: as the first may be proved at grog shops and taverns, and no one but a coward would bully and abuse a woman. And that the term villain is appropriate, your conduct too plainly shows; I therefore caution every man who values character, not to associate with you; or who would by prudence and economy preserve his property, not to trust you. And finally, I say to every man, trust him not; to every woman, touch him not, and to all—"hands off Josy."

REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, July 18.

General Sessions.

Peter Bowerhorn was found guilty of petty larceny. The prisoner is about thirty-four years of age, and extremely intelligent, received a tolerably good education, and has spent nearly one half of his life in prison. He commenced business as a butcher in this city about the year 1818, when he was a very young man, and in October 1819 was sent to the State Prison for stealing cattle. In January 1825 he was again sent to the Penitentiary for the same offence. In November 1829. Whilst the Cholera was raging in this city he was arrested for several robberies by Alderman Palmer, and captured after making all possible resistance. Having been committed for trial he was seized with the Cholera and the usual applications resorted to, to relieve him. Before he was quite recovered, he tore off the bandages and blisters from his body, made his escape from prison, and went to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he wrote a letter to the high constable. Mr. Hayes, describing in the most pitiable manner, his sufferings from disease, and the miserable condition of his wife on account of his being unable to contribute to her support. Besides, this letter contained the most solemn promises to abandon his evil courses and lead an honest life in future. Mr. Hayes was so wrought on by this letter to the District Attorney, which was seconded so well by his own good offices, that there was a *noli prosque* entered on the prosecution, and Bowerhorn returned to the city. Notwithstanding this in Nov. 1832 he was convicted of petty larceny on three separate indictments, and sentenced to six months imprisonment on each of them. He had not been long out of prison for the last mentioned offences, when he was again arrested under the present charge, which was for stealing from a house in Rosevelt street, under the following circumstances. The prisoner and an accomplice discovered that an Englishman in Rosevelt street had 5000 sovereigns in a certain part of the house, which they determined to rob him of, and Bowerhorn entered the house for the purpose at a late hour of night, when the family were in bed. The proprietor of the house had however, from some cause or other, removed the money from the place where he usually kept it, a day or two before the night in question, and Bowerhorn after searching for some time in vain, entered the bed-room, where the proprietor of the house and his wife were in bed and asleep. Finding his search still fruitless, he was determined to have at least something for his trouble, and actually took a pocket book with some money in it from under the woman's pillow on which she slept.—He had scarcely done so when her husband happened to awake, and seeing Bowerhorn in the room, leaped out of bed to make a battle with him. The proprietor of the house was an old man, and Bowerhorn immediately felled him to the floor, and then deliberately took two watches that were hanging on the mantel piece, extinguished a candle which was lighted in the room, and made his escape out of the window. Besides the many times that he has been in the prisons of this state, he has also made several intermediate visits to the prisons in Philadelphia.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, July 21.

We stop the press to announce, says the Courier, the arrival of the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th ult. She brings us London papers of the 17th, and Liverpool of the 18th of last month.

The hour of which these papers have come to our hands, prevents us doing more than giving a summary of the news they contain.

Some additional changes have taken place in the British Cabinet. The duke of Richmond has resigned the office of Post Master General, in consequence, of a motion in the House of Commons, that the office should be put in commission. Lord Conyngham has been appointed to succeed him.—Capt. Byng, a nephew of the member of Parliament for Middlesex, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

Earl Grey still remains prime minister tho' under the continued censure of the leading Journals. He has stated in parliament, that it was his intention to propose the renewal of the Irish coercion act about to expire, without any material alteration. A scarcity of potatoes existed in Ireland which had given rise to some disturbances in that country, but the ministers in answer to inquiries of them on the subject, had replied that they did not believe a real scarcity would eventually show itself.

The bill removing the disabilities under which the Jews in England labour had passed the House of Commons.

Great solemnity had attended the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of Oxford University—the papers are full of the details.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had arrived at Spithead, in the Donegal British ship of war.—He is accompanied by his wife, three sons, and his wife's sisters, two who are sons, and his wife's two sisters, who are sisters to Don Miguel. It does not appear that his surrender was accompanied by any particular stipulation as to his future residence. It is said, however, that he wished to go to Italy, which was refused him, and that he will be allowed to reside only in England or France. He has a large suite of confessors, priests and officers with him.

Don Miguel has embarked on board the British 46 gun ship the Star, and is bound to Genoa.—He has 48 individuals who accompany him. It appears, on his surrender, no other condition as to his future conduct was made, except that he would commit no further offences. His army is entirely dispersed, his soldiers sent to their homes, and all places which still remained in their possession, have been directed by him to surrender to Donna Maria. An income of 60 contos of reis, about $70,000, has been allotted to him.

The reports whic have before been published in this country, of official disclosures made at Buenos Ayres, indicating a European design to establish monarchies in the South American Republics, have reached Europe. The tidings appear to have sundry trips to and fro across the Atlantic. The first announcement was made in secret session of the House of Representatives at Buenos Ayres, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as intelligence just received from Europe.—It has been re-conveyed to Europe, and has recrossed hither, without exciting much apprehension. A list of the documents relating to the project is given in one of the late papers, but there appears to be little more substance in it, than a vague and foolish notion of the late sagacious Ferdinand of Spain, that he might settle his domestic difficulties by exporting his hopeful brother Carlos to South America, and offering the new States the acknowledgement of their independence, as the reward for accepting him. Other equally absurd politicians may have also tho't it a good Botany Bay for Miguel and other troublesome sprigs of royalty. Whether any serious idea of the kind has ever entered into European head, capable of containing two ideas, is altogether improbable.

Balt. American.

THE CONDITION OF HAYTI.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United Ship Falmouth, dated Harbor of Hayti, June 30: "There is nothing new in this island we can learn: the blacks are, or appear to be, favorably towards the people of the United States. This city, which once contained 60,000 people, during the French dynasty, is now in a ruinous state, and can with difficulty count 5000, including a portion of Boyer's army. At the time of the negro insurrection, and previous to the massacre, this large island was a perfect garden; but most of the then flourishing coffee and sugar plantations have been suffered to perish, owing to the indolence of the blacks. The French formerly exported from this island large quantities of sugar, but now they do not raise sufficient for home consumption. There are in the city of Hayti, many splendid buildings or remains of such, crumbling to pieces for the want of a few days labor; not more than one tenth part of the buildings are occupied. The streets were once beautifully paved, and had commodious sidewalks, but, like every thing else here, they are going to ruin. In short, the inhabitants are too lazy to do any thing but eat, drink and sleep. There are to be found here many men of opulence, and some few who have been liberally educated, and are truly very intelligent, but the large majority are but little better informed than the same number of monkeys."

INTREPIDITY OF AN INDIAN.

At the village of Indian Lorette, a few miles from Quebec, on the 13th inst. a little girl, 10 years of age, daughter of Germaine Bechard, while dipping water, having dropt her bucket, in endeavoring to recover it, fell into the river and was carried away by the stream and hurled over the fall. She was afterwards taken up, a mutilated corpse. Her brother, aged 12, tried to save her, but was carried away by the current, and would have shared the fate of his sister, but for the intrepidity of an Indian youth, not twenty years of age, named Frances, who, without stripping, rushed to their assistance, and succeeded in getting hold of both; but unable, so encumbered to resist the force the current, and saving himself from being precipitated down a fall of 90 feet, to the verge of which he was fast hurrying, with those he was endeavoring to save, he was obliged to relinquish his hold of the girl, and with much difficulty and almost exhausted, reached the shore in safety with the boy.

Shocking Occurrence.

The Norfolk Herald of Friday last, gives the details of a tragic occurrence which took place in the town of Hampton, Va. on Wednesday last, and which resulted in the death of Thomas B. Allen, Esq. of York Co. Va. in a rencontre with Major John B. Cooper, of Hampton, in which the latter drew a pistol shot the former through the heart, who expired in three minutes after. Mr. Allen had arrived in town that morning, with his wife and children, with the intention of taking a trip in the steamboat Old Dominion, which had been advertised to go on a party of pleasure to the Capes, but unexpectedly meeting with some business which demanded his immediate attention, he was hindered from going, and he and his family remained in town and dined at Mrs. Collier's. A little after three o'clock, Mr. Allen, having dined, left his wife in the porch, and taking his two little sons along with him, one in each hand, walked up the street. When he had proceeded about 80 or 190 yards, he was met by Maj. Cooper, and his eldest son Geo. W. Cooper, when high words ensued between him and the elder C. There were two young men a short distance off, who were examined before the inquest, one of whom we are informed, deposed that Mr. Allen struck Maj. Cooper several times with his fist, while the other stated that Maj. C. struck the first blow. Much angry altercation is related as having passed between the parties, which we do not feel authorized to repeat. Of what succeeded, however, we have had a distinct account from two gentlemen who were passing in the stage for Old Point, at the critical moment. They had very little more than caught a view of the parties, before Maj. Cooper drew the pistol. At the sight of the pistol, Mr. Allen's two children, who were standing by him, uttered a cry of terror and ran off, exclaiming, "Oh! he is going to shoot father!" Our informants saw, indeed, the pistol levelled at Mr. Allen's breast, but had no idea that it was with fell intent, (not knowing what had previously occurred) and supposed that it was done in playfulness, merely to see what effect it would have on the children: their astonishment and horror may be convinced, therefore, when they heard the report of the pistol, and saw Maj. C. raise a bludgeon, which he had with him, and strike Allen (who had not fallen with the effect of the shot) to the ground, by repeated blows. All this, of course, passed in less time than we have taken in describing it, and the scene was closed to our informant, by the rapid movement of the stage. We since learn that the verdict of the inquest on the body of the deceased Mr. Allen is, that his death was caused by the discharge of a pistol fired by John B. Cooper. After the perpetration of the fatal deed, Maj. Cooper retired to his dwelling unmolested, and, we are informed, remained there until the inquest had convened, when he left the town. A guard of the citizens we learn, went off in pursuit of him; though it is said to be his intention to surrender himself to justice, as soon as the excitement of the moment has abated.

SUFFERINGS OF LAFAYETTE IN PRISON.—An English journal, published in the year 1796, gives the following description of the sufferings of General Lafayette, when incarcerated in the prison of Olmutz—

He was seized upon in neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive, in cold subterraneous solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings; stripped of all his clothes before his being plunged into his last dungeon at Olmutz, and clad like a galley slave in trowsers and waistcoat made of sail cloth, enduring in that condition the memorable winter of 1794, destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to felons, obliged to lie on straw, a miserable mattress, the relic of his Russian prison.

Stray Steer.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in West Donegal Township, Lancaster county, on the road leading from Maytown to Bainbridge, about the 16th of April, 1834, a small

Brown Steer,

with white legs and tail, and a white stripe on the belly. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

July 17, 1834. GEORGE REICH.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, July 31, 1834.

The "GRANDILOQUENT" sub-editor of the "Columbia Spy," has assumed the wings of "*a humble bee*" and promises a demonstration of his "*sting*." We await the infliction which is to annihilate us. Will his humble beeship translate for our use, the latin words which made up part of his last buzzings? Never having been at New Ark Academy, we, of course cannot be expected to understand his "words of learned length."

The Cholera has made its appearance in Montreal, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Beaver county in this State,

The "*humble bee*" of the Columbia Spy has become "supremely ridiculous" by his "GRANDILOQUENT *assumption of superiority over our lowly selves!!*

THE MORMONS, who were driven, last fall, from their old homes in Jackson county, Mo., have returned with additional numbers for the purpose of regaining their lands. All attempts at compromise have been unavailing, and there seems no resort but an appeal to the musket. The citizens of Jackson county are determined never to give up their property, and the Mormons seem equally resolved to obtain their old possessions.

It is rumored that a rencontre has taken place between the parties, and that Joe Smith, the noted leader, is killed.

The stingless "humble bee" of the Spy recommends that we should turn our attention to breaking miserable butterflies on a wheel. Having demolished all of that kind which have flitted across our path, we now have leisure to perform the same operation upon those of the "*grandiloquent*" species.

The HON. WILLIAM WILKINS has been received with attention, by his fellow citizens at Pittsburg, and proposes to sail for Russia about the middle of August.

We leave "Juvenal" and the "humble bee" to settle their difficulty in their own way, "Juvenal" need not fear his sting—he is quite harmless.

The Columbia Bridge, we are informed, is opened for travelling.

It has become our painful duty to announce that the opinion of the GRANDILOQUENT *humble bee* of the Spy concerning us, is "altogether contemptuous!" We hope our readers will give us their sympathy on this distressing occasion.

ABOLITION.

The late manifestations of public feeling on this subject, in New York, plainly show how intolerable in the eyes of the people of that city, is the monstrous scheme of immediate emancipation—a scheme fraught alike with ruin to the South, and with consequences the most mischievous to the North. These sentiments however, are not confined to the limits of New York. Pennsylvania re-echoes the voice which is sounded from her sister state.—No where is the plan of instant abolition more deeply deprecated than in this Commonwealth. And although our citizens are a quiet and sedate people, and by no means given to riotous measures, yet we believe that even their gelid blood would boil with indignation, were the subject, with injudicious pertinacity, forced on their attention. As an evidence of this, the following extract from a letter from a gentleman in the neighboring town of Columbia may be quoted. "It was rumoured on Thursday, that an abolitionist would lecture in the Town Hall in the evening. A number of people, amounting to 150, or as some say, 200, collected at the Hall, but the lecturer, alarmed at the indignation his announcement excited, prudently altered his intention. When the people found there would be no discourse, they formed themselves into a regular column, and marched to the meeting houses of the coloured people, with the avowed intention of destroying them, but finding all things quiet, they separated peaceably, and retired to their houses."

We would not be understood as, in the slightest degree, countenancing riotous assemblages of the people, for any purpose, but we insert this statement of our correspondent, as an evidence of the condition of popular feeling in this neighbourhood on the subject. When social feeling and natural prejudice are alike violated, the reins are laid upon the neck of strict propriety.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has landed in England. He is attended by a suite of officers, monks, priests, &c. amounting to about one hundred. He is to receive an annual pension from Spain.

Don Miguel was at Genoa, accompanied by 48 individuals. His army is dispersed, and all places in his possession have been surrendered to Donna Maria. An income of about $70,000 has been allotted to him.

Portugal is now governed by Don Pedro, as Regent, for his daughter Donna Maria. Friars and monks of every description have been abolished, their property confiscated, and all the monastic revenues applied to the use of the State.

The citizens of both York and Lancaster have held public meetings for the purpose of devising means in aid of the Polish exiles in this country. Committees were appointed, and other means used for the attainment of this very laudable object. The Poles are entitled to all the sympathy of the free people of the United States.

The Colonization Society of the City of New York have resolved, by their Board of Managers, to "appoint a select committee to enquire and ascertain what free persons of color sustained injury in their persons or property during the late riots in that city, with power to collect subscriptions for their benefit, and apply the same to their relief." This is as it should be. Many of the inoffensive and innocent among the colored people, have suffered much from the indiscreet zeal of their *professed* friends, the Abolitionists.

Mr. George Shank, of the borough of York, was killed on the 17th by a cut from a Scythe which he was carrying on horseback. The horse stumbled and threw him on the Scythe, which laid open some important arteries in the thigh, and he bled to death in 10 or 15 minutes.

It is said that Pirates are making their appearance in the West India Seas again.

The HON. JOHN KLINGENSMITH, a member of the State Senate, from Westmoreland county, is named as a candidate for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Richard Coulter. Mr. Klingensmith is an advocate of the present Administration.

FREDERICK RAPP, the celebrated founder of the Harmony Society, at Economy, died a short time since, of Dropsy in the chest.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THEATRE.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of our citizens to the *Dramatic representations* announced for the BENEFIT of MR. CARR THIS EVENING, and MISS CHARLOTTE WHITE on FRIDAY EVENING. Mr. Carr is a young gentleman whose deportment since his sojourn here, requires no comment. Miss White is equally deserving the patronage of a liberal public. *Mr. Carr's* personification of *Martin Heywood* in the *Rent Day*, and *Miss White's* as *Lady Elizabeth*, in the *Day after the Wedding*, should ensure them a bumper. MR. BIDDLE, well known to many of our readers, has kindly offered his services. The pieces selected for the occasion are the *Iron Chest* and *Black Eyed Susan*. Let every lover of good acting give their support; talents should not pass unrewarded. "G."

Marietta, July 31, 1834.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

MR. MCCAY:—Alas how prone we are to accuse others of those faults that are eminently conspicuous in ourselves:—thus the sub Editor of the "Spy" accuses me of the vulgarity that he possesses in a superlative degree. In the first place he calls Juvenal a childish signature—it may be so—but if I am not mistaken, the name has been affixed to some celebrated Latin satires, which Dr. Johnson himself did not disdain to imitate. In the second place, he accuses me of disgusting indecency; I will be judged by the candid reader if I have in any part of the controversy now about to be closed, written any thing that would have caused the chaste Susannah to blush. I defy the sub Editor of the Spy to make the same assertion, and "hold fast to the truth." The very paragraph in which I am accused of indecency would be fitter for the pages of an obscene book, than the columns of a public journal. To his next paragraph I answer, that the term expectorate was applied by himself in a similar manner. He said that I expectorated the slang picked up in flash circles, &c. I believe sound is taken in at the ear, and it would be as impossible to expectorate from the ear, as the brain. I merely quoted the expression from his own writings, and surely he should not "mark as wrong," an idea similar to his own. I shall pass to the criticism on the grammatical construction of a former sentence. I ask the servant of the Spy if there is no copulative conjunction in the following example: "A desire to excell others in learning *and* virtue *is* commendable,"—or whether it cannot be found in the following:—"That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body *and* shorten its duration, *is* very reasonable to beleive. Transpose the sentence complained of in any manner, you cannot make it incorrect. How would it answer to say, It *are* common to find ignorance and destitution of talent among editors;—passing that, where will you find a rule in Murray's grammar to justify the following, copied from the Spy of the 5th inst. "There will be good sport for *those* who delight in the death of *these* innocent creatures"—these and those applied to things equally distant—or where will you find an excuse for the following transgression against orthography, copied from an editorial article on the militia system, when he first became a servant to the proprietor of the Spy. "This is but feint description,"—feint—"Thou thrice sodden ass" farewell, get thee a spelling book and learn to spell!!!

JUVENAL.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

Thoughts

suggested by seeing Mr. JOHN J. LIPPART'S Painting of the Fugitives of Missolonghi.

Hark 'tis the shriek of fell despair
Of agony deep and wild,
And dimly through the murky air
Is seen with torn dishevelled hair
The mother weeping for her child,
And maidens mourn their lovers slain
Unmindful of the moslem's chain.

The banners of the moslem wave,
In triumph o'er the conquered place,
And heroes sought a bloody grave
Sooner than live the moslem's slave,
Or see the Delhi———bloody race
Drag their own daughters to disgrace.

The burning Town gave a glaring light,
And swiftly the fugitive throng
Under the cover of gloomy night,
Passed in their wild disordered flight,
And fearfully hurried along,
Many a robe had a deep red stain
'Twas the life blood of brother or lover slain.

A milk white steed o'er the bloody plain
Dashed along in his rapid flight,
But his rider beheld with maddening brain,
That all his exertions were futile and vain,
For the Delhi appeared in sight,
And his beauteous maiden with all her charms
The moslem would tear from his faithful arms,

'Tis done—the youth on the cold ground lies,
In the dreamless sleep of death,
Ferocity gleams in the victor's eyes,
He has killed the maiden, O God! she dies;
But with her parting breath
She softly murmurs dearest I'm thine,
And thy last cold bed shall be also mine.

COLUMBUS.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,75	5,25	5,25
RYE FLOUR	300	3,50	3,50
Corn	50	65	62
WHEAT	1,00	1,12	1,12
RYE	50	66	66
OATS	25	38	38
CLOVERSEED	2,75	3,25	3,50
WHISKEY	23	25	23
FLAXSEED	150	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	12	"	"
EGGS	8		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$24,00
Do. do. First common " "	from 15,00 to 16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$10,00 to 11,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$6,50 to 7,50
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do from	$12,00 to 15,00
Shingles 30 inch from $5,00 to	9,00
do. 2 ft. from $3,00 to	5,00
Scantling white Pine from $10,00	to 12,00
Do. Hemlock, from $7,00 to	00,9
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	25,00
Chair Plank, good,	20,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from	$21 to 40,00
Do do rough " " from	$12 to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from	$20 to 25,00
Barrel do " " from	$7 to 10,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7, to 8,00

NOTICE.

The Rev. J. HAMILTON and BREWER will preach in Zion's Church, on Monday, the 4th of August, 1834, at early candle light.

Marietta, July 31, 1834.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE LOWBER, deceased, are requested to make payment, on or before the 1st of September, and all those having demands, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

FREDERICK FRANK,
Administrator.

Marietta, July 31, 1834.

Notice to Gunners.

The public are warned against HUNTING on the property of the subscriber in York co. Those trespassing after this notice, will be dealt with acording to law.

CHRISTIAN KEESEY.

York co. July 31, 1834.

NOTICE

To Gunners and Fishers.

We the subscribers, inhabitants of East Donegall township, in the county of Lancaster, do hereby notify all persons not HUNT with GUNS or in any other way, upon our FARMS, or FISH along any of the CREEKS running through our property situated in said township, under the penalty of the law, as much damage has heretofore been done to STACKS of *Grain* and *other property* by Hunting and Fishing as aforesaid.

John M. Hoover,	Abraham Hershey,
George Ferree,	Robert Sample,
Joseph Niesley,	Abraham Long,
John Watson,	Michael Hoover, jr.
Jacob Gerber,	Peter Kraybiell,
John Cassel,	Benjamin Ebersol,
Peter Nissley,	Jonas Mumma, jr.
Christian Garber,	John Clark,
Henry Hiestand,	Jacob Hiestand,
Andrew Hiestand,	Joseph Groff,
Christian Hershey,	John Fritz,
Andrew Hershey,	George Gohn,
John Geist,	Samuel Nayler,
Michael Martin,	Peter Hartman,
Frederick Haines,	Henry Sultzbach,
Christian Groh,	Nathaniel Watson.

East Donegall township, July 31, 1834.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER BRADLEY, late of the Borough of Marietta, deceased.

On motion of B. Champneys, Esq. the Orphans' Court, of the county of Lancaster, appointed Henry Carpenter, Samuel E. Gundacker and Benjamin Kreiter, Auditors, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets, in the hands of John Mathiot, Esq. administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of the said Alexander Bradley deceased, to and amongst the creditors of the deceased. Said Auditors therefore give notice, that they will meet at the house of John Michael, Innkeeper, in the city of Lancaster, on Friday the 5th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

HENRY CARPENTER,
SAM'L. GUNDACKER,
BENJ. KREITER,
} *Auditors.*

July 31, 1834.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The Subscribers offer for sale at their Storeroom, a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, and Shirts,

All of which they will dispose of at first Cost, for Cash.

C. Hertzler & Wilson.

Marietta, May 10, 1834.

AN ORDINANCE,

Respecting the High Constables duties, in the Borough of Marietta, Lancaster county.

SECT. 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF MARIETTA, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable of this Borough to serve all notices in behalf of the Corporation, and put up all ordinances at such places as the Council shall designate, and perform such other duties pertaining to his office as the Council may from time to time impose on him, not herein specified.

SECT. 2. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, That the High Constable shall be required to give information to the Burgess forthwith of all obstructions in the streets, lanes, or alleys, also of all nuisances or any other matter coming under his observation pertaining to the welfare of the corporation, or should any person or persons make complaint to him concerning any thing relating to the Borough he shall be required to inform the Chief Burgess within twenty-four hours or in his absence or inability to the assistant Burgess who shall forthwith enforce the ordinances agreeable to the act of Incorporation.

SECT. 3. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That when it cannot be discovered who put or placed any nuisance whatever, within this Borough, the high Constable shall remove the same so soon as discovered, at the expense of the Corporation.

SECT. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED,—That it shall be the duty of the High Constable, and he is hereby required to disperse all disorderly assemblies of children or other persons which he may meet or be informed off, on Sunday or any other time, within any part of this Borough.

SECT. 5. And it shall be the duty of the said High Constable to take any individual or individuals of such assemblies as may prove refractory or any other person or persons found profaning the Sabbath, and bring him, her, or them, forthwith before a justice of the peace, who on conviction of the offender shall proceed to punish him, her or them, according to the existing laws of the Commonwealth, for such offences.

SECT. 6. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That if the High Constable after the due promulgation of this ordinance shall at any time neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties herein specified or any other duty enjoined on him by the Council, shall forfeit and pay a fine for every such offence, of two dollars, for the use of the Corporation.

Passed the 19th day of July, 1834.

Attest.

ABRAHAM VARLEY,
President of Council.

A. N. CASSEL, Town Clerk.

Marietta, July 24, 1834.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. July 1, 1834.

A
Allen Collin.
B
Bare A. Mary, Bowman John.
C
Cash Jane Mary, Carr Henry, Campbell A. Soloman, or Dagget Levi, Cohick Daniel, Clark S. Uriah, Curtis Daniel.
E
Edward S. Thomas, Ealy Michael, Erwin Nusan.
F
French James, Forster Jno. 3, Fahon A. Hermon, Funck Jacob, Funston Nicholas, 2.
G
Gries Jno. Golden Isaac, Gamber Jon. Groff Henry, Gantz Maria.
H
Heistand Jacob, 5. Holinger Margaret, Hartsler Jacob, Houts Nancy, Harkins Dennis, Hamlin Alexander, Hogentobler Joseph, Heslet Wm.
J
Jones Cesar, Johnson H. Thos.
L
Lattin George, Luther Geo. Lutz Elizabeth, 2
M
Morse Whitney, Marland Whitney, Mayers Wm.
N
Nicholas Henry.
R
Rush Joseph, Rogers Jno. Ramsey Wm. Ralston Harriet.
S
Snowden S. Joseph, Mrs. Susan, Schler Abr. Sultzbach Henry, 2. Sutherland Agnes, 2. Stewart Wm. Shaffer Elizabeth.
T
Thompson Sarah.
W
Warner Gellis, Whittse Jno. 2. Cornell, Waters B. Samuel.
Y
Yale C. Enos.

J. GLATZ, P. M.

Marietta, July 3, 1834.

AN ORDINANCE,

TO PREVENT NUISANCES, &C. IN THE BOROUGH OF MARIETTA, LANCASTER COUNTY.

Sect. 1. *Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Marietta*, That if any person or persons, after the due promulgation of this ordinance, shall cast or lay, or cause to be laid or cast, any shavings, mud, straw, ashes, brickbats, stones, dung, the heads, entrails, or other offal of fish, or any other annoyance whatever, on any pavement, foot-walk, street, lane or alley, within the said Borough, he, she, or they so offending, and being thereof convicted before any magistrate authorised to try the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for the use of the Corporation, for every such offence, together with costs of conviction, and shall moreover pay the expense of removing the said nuisance or nuisances.

Sect. 2. *And be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall cast, carry, draw out or lay any dead carcass, excrement, or filth from vaults, privies, or necessary-houses, and shall leave such dead carcass, excrement or filth, any place within the limits of the said Borough, without burying the same a sufficient depth to prevent any disagreeable smell arising therefrom; every person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of three dollars, for the use of the corporation, with costs of conviction, and shall moreover pay the expense of removing such nuisance or nuisances.

Sect. 3. *And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid*, That if any butcher, tallow-chandler, or soap boiler, or any other person or persons within the said Borough, shall discharge any blood or nauceous liquor, from any slaughter-house, work-shop, or any other place, so that such liquor or blood shall pass into, or along any of the said streets, lanes, or alleys, or if any soap boiler, tallow chandler, or butcher, or any other person or persons, shall keep, collect, or use, or cause to be kept, collected, or used, in any of the inhabited parts of the Borough, any stale, putrid or stinking fat, grease, or other offensive matter, or if any butcher shall keep, at or near his slaughter-house, any blood, garbage, entrails, offall or filth whatsoever, so as to annoy any of the inhabitants of the said Borough, or any other person, he, she, or they, so offending, and being thereof convicted, in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of three dollars, for the use of the corporation, with costs of conviction, and expense of removing the same.

Sect. 4. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person within this Borough, either as owner or tenant, shall keep a privy on his, her or their lot or premises, which shall have become offensive from the filthy condition thereof, so as to annoy the neighbours, or citizens in passing along the lanes, streets, and alleys of this Borough, from the bad and offensive smell issuing therefrom, he, she, or they so offending after the due promulgation of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof, in manner aforesaid, pay a fine of one dollar for the use of the corporation, but if said nuisance is not removed on conviction, he or she, convicted, shall pay two dollars every twenty-four hours, until it be removed.

Sect. 5. That if any person or persons shall erect or maintain any hog stye, in the interior, or any part of his, her, or their lots, in the Borough aforesaid, he, she, or they shall keep the same so clean, that the smell thereof shall not be offensive to his, her, or their neighbour or neighbours, or other citizens of said Borough; any person offending against this section, and being convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay seventy-five cents, and every week that said stye shall remain in a filthy condition, after conviction, the person so convicted shall pay fifty cents, which, together with the first fine, shall be for the use of the corporation.

Sect. 6. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person or persons shall ride on horseback, or in any carriage or sleigh, through, or along any of the streets, lanes or alleys of said Borough, faster than a common travelling gait, or shall drive his, her, or their wagon or cart, through, or along the same, faster than a common trot or pace, he, she, or they so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such offence, for the use of the corporation.

Sect. 7. *And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall ride, place or drive, any horse, mare, or gelding, or shall ride, drive, or place any wagon, cart, or other wheel carriage, along, or over any foot pavements, in any of the streets in said Borough, he, she, or they, so offending, shall on conviction, in manner aforesaid, forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of three dollars, for the use of the corporation, with costs, together with the damage, if any.

Sect. 8. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully stop or obstruct the passage of any water, to or along any of the gutters, made or to be made hereafter, or shall injure or damage, any gutter or gutters, he, she, or they, so offending, and being thereof convicted, in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of one dollar for the use of the corporation, with costs of conviction, and shall also pay the expense of repairing the damage.

Sect. 9. That if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to cleanse the gutter before his, her, or their house or property, within the Borough, in such manner as to give free vent to the water in its passage to such place made to receive and carry it off, (provided such gutter be paved) he, she, or they having notice of said gutter being obstructed, and shall refuse or neglect to cleanse the same, after twenty-four hours notice thereof, by putting such obstructions in heaps out of the gutter, shall on conviction thereof, in manner aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for the use of the corporation, for every such offence, together with the costs of conviction.

Sect. 10. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person or persons, (except on military occasions, or in behalf of the corporation or self-defence,) shall fire off any gun, pistol, or fire arms, within the said Borough, and shall be duly convicted thereof, shall pay the sum of seventy-five cents for every such offence, for the use of the corporation, and shall moreover pay the costs of conviction.

Sect. 11. *And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid*, That the ordinance respecting nuisances, passed on the 27th day of March, 1830, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed the 19th day of July, 1834.

Attest.

ABRAHAM VARLEY,
President of Council.

A. N. CASSEL, Town Clerk.

Marietta, July 24, 1834.

POETRY.

FROM THE TROY WHIG.

Death of Lafayette.

The temple of the Sun,
Its gorgeous walls of fire,
Where, there's no day begun,
No night that may expire.

But one concentric, vast and radiant orb
Hung in the eternal space—while in their turn,
Each planet far revolves around thy throne,
While thou in awful glory still dost burn!

The temple of the Sun,
Of vegetation, sire,
E'en *thou* shalt be dissolv'd
And melt in thine own fire!

The heavens—ah! shall the heavens,
Themselves e'er pass away—
That dear empyrian *blue*
Fade, perish in decay!

Those glorious stars, shall *they* too, cease to flame
A soft, pure radiance, in their native sky?
And will there *none* be left—those we did name,
In youth's sweet morn, our stars of *destiny?*

Omnipotent—I AM!
Alone, alone in power,
Ah! who presumes to scan
The circle of an hour?
The past we learn, the present, know, but who
Shall dare the *future* vista to pursue?
* * * * * * * *

Soldier of Chivalry! far from thy home,
The fire of freedom, glorious in its rays,
Lit up a *Nation's* soul! and the bright zone
Encircled half of Europe with its blaze!

Then *Lafayette*, 'twas then, when rosy youth
Did wear her coronal upon thy brow,
That thou didst leave the vine clad hills of France
The fairest fields beneath the solar glow;
To toil and bleed with those, whom he led on
To victory—the sainted *Washington!*

Two worlds have known thy power,
Kings have received from thee,
Their crown:—But one short hour
Of virtuous Liberty,
Was more to thee, than thrones and crowns could be,
Whose bondage crush'd the soul that would be free!

From the old world once more,
O'er the blue ocean's breast,
Thy adopted land received
Thee, as a Nation's guest:
And through the union of these happy states,
Built up with blood, cemented by the free,
Thou, like an eastern god, did triumph o'er
Millions of hearts that would have died for thee!
Triumph of triumphs! when the glorious prize,
Is a whole Nation's love and sympathies.

The temple of the Sun,
If thou too, must expire
When the heavens do pass away,
And melt in thine own fire—
And all the dazzling stars,
That lift their lamps on high,
And like eternal youth
Gem o'er the purple sky—
Can *human* form resist
The herald of decay?
The brazen trump that loudly calls,
Mortals—away, away!

DIRGE.

They have borne thee to the silent tomb,
And earth around thee closes;
But France shall strew above thy head,
Wreathes of unfading roses.

They have borne thee to the silent grave
In the ripeness of thy glory;
And fame shall hand to future time,
The records of thy glory.

They have borne thee to the lowly tomb,
And the world is weeping round thee;
But an angel's wing shall break the chain,
That to the earth hath bound thee.

I hear immortal pæans swell,
Celestial voices rise!
They call thee, Father, Patriot, Friend—
They call thee to the skies!

July, 1834. MAIFILS.

List of Letters.

A List of Letters, remaining in the Post Office at Maytown, Lancaster County, Penn. the Last quarter Commencing April 1st, 1834, and enclosing June 30th, 1834.

Samuel Cain, Rev. Dr. Geo. Reich, John Spangler, George Ream, Jacob Crall, John Gephart, William Brown, Samuel Bossler Samuel Reiley, John Jackson, Mary Lynch, Henry Grove, Henry Haines, Michael Rairdin, Elizabeth Calfman, Mary Rraft, Conrad Zeigler, Michael Rathvon, William H. Thompson, Samuel Braught, Samuel Evans, Susana Keller, Mary Ann Wagoner.

GEORGE FERREE, P. M.

Maytown, July 10, 1834.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Stray Sow.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber residing near Marietta. A LARGE SOW, with five pigs the owner is desired to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK HAINES.

Marietta, July 10th, 1834.

MUSICAL TUITION.

JOHN P. WIND,

Professor of Music, begs leave to inform the citizens of Marietta and its vicinity, that he will give instructions on the

Piano Forte, German Flute, Flagolet & Kent Bugle.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per quarter, for Piano Forte. Six dollars Flute or Flagolet. Ten dollars per quarter, Kent Bugle.

REFERENCES:—John H. Withers, John J. Libhart.

N. B. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and all the latest and most fashionable Music, can be had all times, at the Store of John H. Goodman, Market Street.

Marietta, June 19, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between ESTERLE and CAROTHERS, Clock and Watch makers, Marietta, was dissolved on the first day of January last, by mutual consent.—Those having claims against said firm are requested to present them to G. K. Carothers for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to him.

JOHN ESTERLE.
G. K. CAROTHERS.

Marietta, February 22, 1834.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the house lately occupied by J. Graybill, Esq. where he will continue the business of

Watch and Clock Making,

in its various branches. An assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES AND TIME-PIECES* will be constantly kept on hand.

GEORGE K. CAROTHERS.

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

Removal.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

Has removed his office, to his residence in Second, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Columbia, June 12, 1834.

Second year of

PARLEYS MAGAZINE.

The unexampled success of this juvenile Work, which now circulates into every state and territotory of the Union, has encouraged the publishers to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious Parents could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction of Youth.

It is important to remark, that this Magazine has become a great favorite in Schools, and that judicious Parents and Teachers have discovered that its interesting matter, its spirited and appropriate engravings its entire novelty, added to the circumstance of its coming every fortnight fresh from the Press, in convenient and beautiful numbers, have all conspired to render it unusually attractive to young readers. It is read with avidity and pleasure; and the object of school education, so far as it relates to reading understandingly, acquiring at the same time valuable portions of knowledge, and an enduring taste for reading, is better accomplished by this interesting periodical, than by any means hitherto attempted.

There are now schools in every part of the country that take some twenty, some thirty, some forty, and some as many as sixty copies of this Magazine; and the Teachers. one and all, recommend its use and importance in the most unequivocal manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

To such as are yet unacquainted with Parley's Magazine, we would state some of the interesting topics that it presents.

I. NATURAL HISTORY—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.

II. BIOGRAPHY—Especially of the Young.

III. GEOGRAPHY—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.

IV. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES, in various parts of the world.

V. Lively descriptions of the Curiosities of *Nature and Art*,—in each of the U. States, and in other countries.

VI. LESSONS on Objects that daily surround Children in the Parlor, Nursery, Garden, &c.

Accounts of Trades and Employments.

VII. PARTICULAR DUTIES of the Young—to Parents, Teachers, Brothers, Sisters, &c.

VIII. Bible Lessons and Stories.

IX. NARRATIVES—Such as are well authenticated; Original Tales.

X. PARABLES, FABLES, and PROVERBS where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. POETRY—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.

XII. INTELLIGENCE—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of the above Subjects are illustrated by numerous and beautiful Engravings, prepared by the best Artists and selected not only with a view to *adorn* the work, but to improve the Taste, cultivate the Mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy Objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

This Magazine comes out every other Saturday, and is sent to any part of the United States, by mail. Price, $1 a year, in advance. Six copies for $5; 20 copies for $15; or 25 quarterly parts for $5. Postage three quarters of a cent, if under 100 miles, one cent and a quarter only, for the greatest distance.

LILLY, WAIT, & CO.,
Publishers. 121, *Washington St.* Boston.
Subscriptions received at this office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between FORSTER and LAW, Merchants, Marietta, was on the 9th inst. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to Mehaffey and Law, who are authorised to recieve the same, and those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for payment.

JOHN E. FORSTER,
JAMES S. LAW.

Marietta, May 15, 1834.

We the subscribers respectively inform our friends and the public generally, that we have purchased the establishment formerly owned by "FORSTER and LAW," of Marietta, and we expect in a few days to receive and keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of goods, and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Mehaffey and Law.

JAMES MEHAFFEY,
JAMES S. LAW.

Marietta, May 15, 1834.

The People's Magazine.

The first volume of the PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, which is just completed, was commenced as an experiment. The unqualified approbation it has every where received, and the large list of subscribers it has already obtained, induce the Publishers to continue their efforts to make the work what they intended from the first—a permanent *family magazine*,—one, too, which shall be still more worthy of the high character it sustains. In pursuance of this determination, they will withhold no pains or expense. They have already secured such aid in the editorial department, as they deem necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

The great object of the *People's Magazine*, then, is to convey *useful instruction*, in plain and familiar, but chaste language, and in the *cheapest possible form*, to every cottage and fireside in the land. There are few families, to be found, who cannot afford to spend one dollar a year, for a visiter, twice a month, which shall give them valuable information and advice, on subject connected with their usefulness and happiness—which, while it shall not fail to *interest* and *amuse*, shall have still higher and nobler purposes in view—the improvement of the *mind*, and the cultivation of the *heart*.

Natural History will continue to receive, as it deserves, a considerable share of our attention. This science embraces many more topics than at first view might be supposed. Whatever relates to the character, nature, or internal structure, of *men, animals*, and *things*, is properly a subject of natural history.

But we shall not confine ourselves wholly to the animal, the vegetable and the mineral kingdoms of *nature*. We shall launch out, often, into *history, arts, manufactures*, &c. The pages of history are full of instruction. *Biography* will also be deemed an appropriate subject. In short, nothing which is calculated to benefit the minds and hearts of our readers, will be intentionally excluded.

We do not expect, in a semi-monthly magazine, to present all the important intelligence of the day, but only such as may be deemed of permanent value, as a matter of record. Even this will sometimes appear late. But delay has its advantages. Much mischief has been done, and many unnecessary pangs inflicted, by an unjudicious eagerness to circulate early intelligence. Every one will recollect instances, where the public press has in this way widely circulated false statements. These evils the People's Magazine will endeavor to avoid.

Engravings of a superior character will continue to be furnished; but while we labor, in this way, to render the work attractive, we intend much more. We believe the good engravings may be made to do something more than to amuse, or even illustrate. We believe they may be made to cultivate the mind, chasten the imagination, develope taste, and benefit the heart. Shall the teachers of vice find engravings an important aid in accomplishing—unworthy ends in vitiating the taste and imagination—and shall the teachers of virtue neglect to turn them to a good account, in the *promotion of human happiness?*

TERMS.—*Published every other Saturday, at* ONE DOLLAR *a year*, in advance. Six copies for five dollars.

The postage of this Magazine is three quarters of a cent for 100 miles, and one cent and a quarter only for the greatest distance. By special decision of the Post-master General.

Removal.

P. J. GORNER

Respectfully informs the citizens of the Borough of Marietta and the public in general that he has removed his

Chair Manufactory

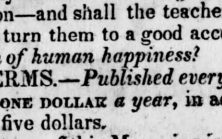
to the new building lately built by James Steele, in the Market Square, next door to J. J. Libhart's Eagle Hotel, where he has on hand a general assortment of finished

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for *cash*.

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

Stray Cow.



Came to the Plantation on which the subscriber resides, in East Dongall township, on Friday the 13th of June, 1834, A BRINDLE COLORED COW, with the ear mark.

The owner is desired to come forward prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

PETER HARTMAN.

June 19, 1834.

Pine Grove Coal.

Just received a quantity of first quality PINE GROVE COAL; coarse and fine; all of which will be sold cheap.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, June 12, 1834.

P. S. The FINE is for Lime burners, and will be sold at $3 00 per ton, or a trifle over ten cents per bushel. J. G.

Valuable Property

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, the large and commodious

Brick Dwelling House,
AND LOT OF GROUND,

in the Borough of Marietta, now occupied by him as a Store and dwelling house. The property is situated on the South East corner of Market Square, very advantageous for doing public business, the Lot is under the best improvement, being supplied with a well of never failing water, a good cistern at the back door, good stabling, and all kinds of fall and summer fruit. Also, an adjoining

House and Lot of Ground,

in the Market Square.

Persons wishing to view the above described property, are requested to call on

JAMES STEEL.

Marietta, Feb. 6th, 1834.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty-four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

James Noble,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of
BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

C. Inhofe.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed directly opposite to his former stand and a few doors below John Clements tavern, where in addition to his former stock he has received a fresh supply of

Groceries, Liquors, and Confectionary,

with various other articles in his line all of which will be sold low for cash.

Marietta, April 10, 1834.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, ☞ to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER

March 14 1833.

Rathvon and McClellan,

Tailors.

Respectfully make known to the citizens o Marietta, and vicinity, that they have entered into co-partnership in the above business, under the firm of "RATHVON and McCLELLAN," in the lower room of the building occupied by Joseph Bucher, in Market Street, Marietta, nearly opposite J. H. Goodman's, and a few doors west of D. Ferree's store. Those who may have confidence, and favour them with their patronage, may rely on having work done expeditiously, and in the most

Durable and Fashionable Style,

as arrangements have been made to receive, as early as possible, the latest and most approved fashions.

S. S. RATHVON, from several months recent experience in Philadelphia, flatters himself that they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

S. S. RATHVON, would also beg leave to tender his greatful acknowledgments to the public for their liberal encouragement bestowed upon him when formerly in business, and solicits a continuance of that liberality to the firm.

NOTICE.

Wanted on loan for a term of years, by the Corporation of Marietta,

$700.

Proposals received by
S. D. MILLER, Chief Burgess.

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards,

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters; Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

References as to capacity enquire of
WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H. GOODMAN,

October 12, 1833,

COFFEE HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost. C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

HARDWARE,

Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep, and has on hand a good supply of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, GROUND SPICES

Mahogony Venires,

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON.

Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.